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**URBAN DISTRICT
OF KIRKBURTON**

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1959

BY
ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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SLAITHWAITE

1960

Kirkburton Urban District

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Appointed 19-1-59)

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendant

E. STANSFIELD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. T. GREEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned 31-10-59)

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR,
Nr. Huddersfield.

September, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Kirkburton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 13th Annual Report on the health of the Kirkburton Urban District, and the work of the Public Health Department during 1959.

Your Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Stansfield, has again been responsible for the preparation of Sections III, IV and V, which deal with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food. These Sections form his Annual Report for the year.

According to the Registrar General, the population of the district at mid-1959 was 17,900, or 120 more than at mid-1958. As these figures include an estimate of the average number of patients resident during the year at Storches Hall Hospital, which during 1959 was 2,580, or 62 less than 1958, it would appear that there has been an increase of some 180 in the general population over the year.

The slight variations in the birth and death rates which occur from year to year, call for little comment, detailed figures being given in the report.

Once again, I would like to thank the members of the Council, the Clerk and other Officers for their continued kindness and co-operation. In particular, my thanks are due to your Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Stansfield, for his advice and valuable assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Kirkburton Urban District was formed under the Yorkshire West Riding County Review of 1938, by the amalgamation of the former Urban Districts of Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and Whitley Upper, these districts now forming the 8 wards.

The District is mainly Rural in character, and the chief sources of employment are agriculture and textiles, with some coal mining and light industry.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,577
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,961
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,780
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,900
Average number of patients resident in 1959 at Stothes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580
Estimate of Population (middle of 1959) excluding patients resident at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,320
Area Comparability Factors: Births 1.29; Deaths 0.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,572
Rateable value (31st March, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£124,589
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£487

Vital Statistics

Live Births

KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT						Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)								West Riding of Yorkshire		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate						
		M	F	No.	%	Crude	Adj.	U.D's	Adm.Cty	
1958	248	123	125	8	3.23	13.95	18.00	16.4	16.9	16.4
1959	236	134	102	9	3.81	13.18	17.00	16.2	16.7	16.5

Still Births

							1959		1958	
							M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths...							28.81		15.87	

Infant Mortality — Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

INFANT DEATHS					RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS			
KIRKBURTON U. D.					Kirk- burton U.D.	West Riding of Yorkshire		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegit- imate		U.D's	Adm.Cty.	
		M	F					
1958	7	5	2	—	28.23	23.2	24.4	22.5
1959	5	4	1	—	21.19	24.0	24.0	22.0

Deaths

KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE		ENGLAND AND WALES
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)			Death Rates per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex	Crude	Adj.	U.D's	Adm. Cty.	
		M F					
1958	315	143 172	17.72	9.75	13.3	13.0	11.7
1959	332	160 172	18.54	11.68	13.0	12.7	11.6

The chief causes of death were:—

	1959	1958
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	120	128
(ii) Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	69	60
(iii) Diseases of Respiratory system	44	38
(iv) Malignant Neoplasms	34	31

These four causes accounted for 80.42% of the total deaths, 225 or 67.77% occurred in persons 65 years or over and 115 or 34.64% in persons 75 years or over.

A table showing the causes of death, ages and sex distribution is set out on page 5.

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
All Causes	M	160	4	...	...	...	1	2	6	9	35	58	45
	F	172	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	31	52	70
3 Syphilitic disease ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Malignant neoplasm —	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...
stomach	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
11 Malignant neoplasm —	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
lung, bronchus ...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13 Malignant neoplasm —	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uterus	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
14 Other malignant and	M	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	2
lymphatic neoplasms ...	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...
16 Diabetes	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Vascular lesions of ner-	M	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	14	19
vous system	F	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	11	15
18 Coronary disease, angina	M	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	13	2	...
	F	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	8	7	...
19 Hypertension with heart	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
disease	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
20 Other heart disease ...	M	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	10	...
	F	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	10	...
21 Other circulatory disease	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
22 Influenza	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Pneumonia	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...
	F	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...
24 Bronchitis	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
25 Other diseases of respir-	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...
atory system	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital malforma-	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tions	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Other defined and ill-	M	15	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	4	...
defined diseases	F	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	12	...
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
34 All other accidents ...	M	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
35 Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
36 Homicide and operations	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
of war	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No deaths occurred from the following causes:—

R.G. List	Cause	R.G. List	Cause
No.		No.	
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	12	Malignant neoplasm —
2	Tuberculosis, other		breast.
4	Diphtheria	15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia
5	Whooping Cough	26	Ulcer of stomach and
6	Meningococcal infections		duodenum
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	27	Gastritis, Enteritis, Dia-
8	Measles		rrhoea.
9	Other infective and	30	Pregnancy, childbirth,
	parasitic diseases.		abortion

Maternal Mortality

No deaths were registered as directly due to pregnancy and child-bearing.

Cancer

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 34 (20 males and 14 females) as compared with 31 in 1958.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

There is no change in the arrangements as detailed in previous reports.

Laboratory Facilities

These remain unchanged.

Ambulance Service

For accident and general cases this is provided by the West Riding County Council. Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Infectious Diseases Hospital to which the patient is removed.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

Two Home Nurse/Midwives employed by the County Council are resident at Lepton and Kirkburton. Parts of the district are also served by two Nurse/Midwives resident at Skelmanthorpe and New Mill.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinics

The Drill Hall, Kirkburton — Tuesday afternoon.

Greaves House, Lepton (the former Lepton Council Offices)
Thursday afternoon.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

The Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.

Hospitals

- (a) Infectious Diseases: Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.
 - (b) General Hospitals: The Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield; County General Hospital, Wakefield.
 - (c) Maternity: Princess Royal Maternity Home; St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield; The Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.
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SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Huddersfield Corporation and the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Works Board.

The Huddersfield supply serves Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley and Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas Wards, the supply being distributed by the Huddersfield Corporation except at Thurstonland, where a large proportion is supplied through mains which are the property of the Urban District Council. All the water is filtered and chlorinated at the Corporation's Waterworks before distribution, and 4,599 houses have a direct supply from the Corporation's and Urban District Council's mains. The supply appears to have been adequate to most parts of the district throughout the year, but complaints have been received in connection with the variations in pressure at Stocks-moor.

During the year two samples of the Corporation supply were taken and were reported as satisfactory.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply serves the Flockton and Whitley Upper Wards, the water being purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council. The unfiltered water, after chlorination by the Water Works Board, is received into a covered tank and pumped to a storage reservoir having a capacity of approximately 90,000 gallons. One tank has been disused pending completion of the new tank. Parts of the district have had an inadequacy of supply and water has had to be delivered in vessels, but it is anticipated that the completion of the 250,000 gallon storage tank early in 1960 will ensure an adequate supply throughout the area.

In addition to the above, 5 houses are supplied direct by Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Waterworks Board and 3 by Denby Dale Urban District Council.

During the year 8 samples of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike public supply were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 6 were reported as satisfactory, and 2 as unsatisfactory.

At the end of the year 98 houses, 78 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, 14 in Shepley, 1 in Shelley, 1 in Whitley Upper, 1 in Kirkburton and 3 in Lepton, were known to have a piped supply from private sources whilst 22 houses, 5 in Kirkheaton, 6 in Shepley, 5 in Shelley, and 6 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas depend on wells and Springs for their supplies. A number of houses have been connected to the Corporation mains and a re-survey of certain areas has been carried out and adjustments made in the records.

During the year 37 samples were taken from the various private supplies for bacteriological examination, 19 of which were reported as satisfactory, 12 as unsatisfactory and 6 as doubtful.

Drainage and Sewerage

There are 6 sewage disposal works in the district, these being at Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton and Whitley Upper (2 works) The Kirkburton works serve Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, Shelley, Shepley and Kirkburton, whilst the others serve only the wards in which they are situated. Two new Sludge Lagoons have been constructed during the year at the Tandem Works, Lepton, and a further Sludge Lagoon has been provided at Dogley Sewerage Works, Kirkburton.

In addition to the above works, the Council own some septic tanks mostly receiving sink waste drainage. Some of these tanks are inadequate or in poor condition. A new septic tank and filter has been constructed at Lane End, Flockton.

The majority of the built up areas are sewered but there are several areas which still require sewerage and parts of the area where there is need for improvement. In 1954 the Council agreed upon a scheme for carrying out necessary works during a period of 10 years. This scheme provided for the laying of extensive lengths of sewers through unpopulated areas and discharging to existing Sewage Works, but during the latter part of 1958, the Council decided to modify the scheme by installing small disposal works to facilitate the sewerage of small groups of properties as economically as possible.

The total number of houses where sink water drainage is not discharging to properly constructed sewers is 970. This includes condemned houses which have not yet been demolished. Re-surveys of some properties have necessitated various amendments.

The following sewer extensions were carried out during 1959:—

- (a) Providential Street, Flockton ... 130 yards of 12" to replace culvert
- (b) Pinfold Lane, Flockton ... 130 yards of 12" to replace culvert

Details of drainage of houses not on sewer:—

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas	TOTALS
Drainage to S. W. Sewers with outlets to streams ...	63	84	47	10	23	102	37	16	382
Drainage direct to ditches or streams	23	25	24	3	19	15	7	10	126
Drainage direct to fields or woods	20	23	46	8	10	19	31	25	182
To Cesspools:—									
Houses ...	22	21	33	18	38	55	20	14	221
Cesspools ...	(16)	(20)	(18)	(12)	(29)	(35)	(16)	(7)	(153)
To Tanks and Filters:—									
Houses ...	3	7	10	6	11	7	10	5	59
Tanks and Filters ...	(3)	(2)	(7)	(3)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(1)	(37)
Totals ...	131	160	160	45	101	198	105	70	970

In addition there is a cesspool at Flockton to which 4 W.C.'s at a Caravan site are connected. There are 39 Sumps which are known to receive drainage from agricultural premises, in addition to which there are a number of sumps where the farm dwellings or part of the farm buildings drain to the sewer.

Rivers and Streams

The major pollution of watercourses is from 508 houses which discharge direct to streams, or via surface water sewers. In addition to such sink waste pollution there may be a small amount of pollution from overflows or effluents from domestic sewerage plants, or from the contamination of subsoil water draining to the watercourses.

There is a little pollution of watercourses from industrial premises. A number of agreements have been entered into between the Council and various industrial undertakings for treatment of trade waste at the Council's Sewage Works.

Closet Accommodation

The closet accommodation provided for many of the houses and other premises is very unsatisfactory. There are in the district 5,541 closets, of which 764 or 13.8 per cent. are of the privy midden type. In addition there are 108 pail or chemical closets. Of the 872 privies, pail closets, etc., a re-survey has revealed that 228 are used in connection with 284 premises which are situated within 100 feet of, or are connected to existing sewers, and thus could be converted under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This figure includes premises at Roydhouse, and Upper Heaton where the sewers were not considered sufficient until recent years and also includes premises which are scheduled under the Slum Clearance programme.

During the year 56 water closets were provided in substitution for 52 privies and one pail closet, 10 of the substitutions being the result of statutory action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In addition 21 water closets were provided for existing houses and 76 for new houses. Eleven privies were converted to chemical or pail closets. Eleven privies and three water closets were abolished by reason of the houses being demolished.

In an effort to encourage owners to substitute water closets for privies the Council's grant of £9 (plus free dustbin to each of the houses affected) was increased to £18 in February.

Particulars of the distribution of the privies and pail closets in the various parts of the district are shown in the following table.

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Thurstonland & Farnley Tyas	Whole Urban District
Houses using privies	124	187	173	52	112	167	71	64	950
Privies provided for above	108	137	133	41	94	116	55	54	738
Houses using pails, etc. ...	15	3	20	—	4	34	4	16	96
Pails etc. provided for above	19	3	16	—	3	29	4	14	88
Non-domestic premises using privies	1	—	2	2	3	3	2	1	14
Privies provided for above	2	—	3	4	8	4	4	1	26
Non-domestic premises using pails, etc.	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	10
Pails etc. provided for above	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	8	20
Total number of privies ...	110	137	136	45	102	120	59	55	764
Total number of pails, etc.	19	12	16	—	3	32	4	22	108
Ashpits	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4

Public Cleansing

The emptying of privies and pail closets, and the collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council throughout the district the whole of the work being done under the supervision of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Refuse Collection

Of the 5572 occupied houses in the district 4526 are provided with dustbins. The equivalent of 100 bin loads of refuse is removed each period of emptying from trade premises, and 160 bins are in use at Storthes Hall Hospital. As most of this could be classed as house refuse no charge is made for its collection.

Three Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard refuse collecting vehicles are employed full-time on the work of refuse collection (dustbins) and emptying pail closets. A fourth 7 cubic yard vehicle is employed half-time on dustbin emptying and half-time on emptying privies, and a 2 cubic yard vehicle is employed in the emptying of privy closets.

The frequency of dustbin emptying has varied during the year between 7 and 10 days in Lepton and Kirkheaton Wards, and between 8 and 12 days in the Shepley, Shelley and Kirkburton Wards. A weekly service has been maintained in the Flockton, Grange Moor and Farnley Tyas Wards. The refuse from Storthes Hall is removed twice each week. The frequency of privy emptying has varied between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 weeks.

The responsibility of emptying cesspools remains that of the owners or occupiers, as the Council have not formally undertaken the emptying of cesspools under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the Council carry out emptying on behalf of owners or occupiers and charge £2-10-0 per emptying.

Refuse Disposal

The whole of the domestic refuse (including refuse from pail and privy closets) is disposed of on Tips at Kirkheaton, Thunderbridge, Grange Moor and Farnley Tyas.

- (a) Healey Green Tip, Houses Hill, Kirheaton
(Controlled tip for the Lepton and Kirkheaton districts).
- (b) Leys Quarry Tip, Grangemoor
(Partially controlled tip for the Flockton and Grange Moor districts).
- (c) Shelley Sewerage Works, Thunderbridge
(Controlled tip for the Kirkburton, Shepley and Shelley districts).
- (d) Quarry Tip, Farnley Tyas
(Partially controlled tip for the Farnley Tyas and Thurstonland districts including Storthes Hall).

A Ferguson Tractor is used part-time on Tip Control.

Salvage

The Senior Public Health Inspector, who is the Salvage Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the Salvage Scheme.

All the salvage material is collected along with house refuse and delivered to the Salvage Depot, Kirkburton where one man is engaged for approximately three-quarters of his time in baling paper, sorting and baling rags etc.

82 tons, 2 cwt. of mixed waste paper was sold during the year, the income from which was £556-6-3.

Scavenging Statistics

Motor Loads of dustbin refuse collected (including salvage)	2960
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected (2 Cu. yd.)	1430
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected (7 Cu. yd.)	497 1927

Weight of dustbin refuse collected :—

2960 Motor Loads at 2 tons (estimated) ...	5920
--	------

Weight of privy refuse collected:—

497 Motor Loads at 1 ton 17 cwt. (estimated) ...	920	
1430 Small Motor Loads at 12 cwt. (estimated)...	858	1778
... Total Tons...		7698

Total cost of collection and disposal	£10,539
Cost per ton of refuse	£1 7s. 5d.
Cost per 1,000 population (including Storthes Hall Hospital)	£589

Shops Acts

There are now 166 shops in the district (excluding 37 Public Houses).

At one shop 2 internal W.C.s were installed to replace 2 external W.C.s.

Smoke Abatement

During the year only two Observations of smoke emitted from factory chimneys were carried out and in one case the occupiers' attention was drawn to a contravention of the Dark Smoke (permitted periods) Regulations.

During the year oil firing was installed at one factory to replace hand firing of a Lancashire boiler.

In April the Council decided not to proceed with the suggested Kirkburton (No. 1) Smoke Control Area.

Camping Sites

A total of 13 licences were issued during 1959, authorising the stationing of single caravans, under the provisions of Section 289 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One site licence was issued in 1952 for the stationing of 8 caravans. Of the licenced moveable dwellings 8 were in use at the end of 1959, in addition to those on the licensed site.

Offensive Trades

Only one premises is registered for use in connection with an Offensive Trade, this being for the purpose of glue and size making.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent control has continued as in previous years.

As the Council's Rodent Operative is also engaged part-time on work of baling of waste paper, the amount of time he has available for the work of rodent destruction is limited. The following is a summary of disinfestation work carried out during the year.

Sewer Maintainance (Main Sewers)

Total Manholes	822
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Manholes in area capable of baiting	763
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				Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Takes Com- plete	Par- tial
(a)	Test Baiting	45	—	10	5
(b)	1st Treatment:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	121	121	7	18
(c)	2nd Treatment:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	35	35	3	6

Premises:

(a)	Sewerage Works:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	54	54	20	15
	Bait and Poison	...		—	—	—	—
(b)	Refuse Tips, etc.:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	68	68	48	17
	Bait and Poison	...		—	—	—	—
(c)	Agricultural:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	58	58	16	25
(d)	Schools, Churches and Canteens:—						
	Warfarin for mice	...		77	77	—	36
(e)	Business Premises:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	25	25	1	14
(f)	Domestic Premises:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	99	99	10	40
(g)	Streams and Ditches:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	27	27	3	14
							Maximum

Note:—Each year it has been the practice to treat the whole of the manholes in one Ward, and to deal with manholes in other Wards according to results obtained by test baiting.

The whole of the manholes in the Shelley Ward were baited during 1959.

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

During the year 9 houses were found to be badly infested with cockroaches and one with fleas. The infestations in these case were treated by the use of Gammexane Smoke Generators and liquid insecticide.

Factories Act, 1937

The following is an extract from Form 572 submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour :—

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Insp'tions	Written Notices	Owners Prosec'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	18	3	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	—	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	109	3	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Nil.

3. Outworkers

There are in the District 138 outworkers, 87 being employed in the making of firework cases, 31 as menders by various textile firms, and 20 as rug makers.

Schools

There are 15 schools in the District, including 1 secondary modern school.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	84
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	43
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	34

Visits made in connection with:—

Accumulations	...	...	...	5	Food Premises	...	...	...	122
Ashes Accommodation	...	...	...	166	Food Inspections	...	...	...	13
Cesspools	...	...	...	5	Factories	...	...	...	3
Closet Accommodation and urinals (including conversions)	...	...	...	202	Housing (General)	...	...	...	314
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	39	Housing (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	22
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	2	Infectious Diseases and Disinfestations	...	...	...	113
Disinfestations	...	...	...	23	Interviews	...	...	...	290
Drainage	...	...	...	238	Meat Inspections	...	...	...	178
Drain Tests	...	...	...	188	Milk Regulations	...	...	...	1
					Public Health (General)	...	...	...	82

Rats and Mice	144	Verminous and filthy Premises	21
Slaughterhouses	3	Water Supplies	56
Samples of Water	51	Miscellaneous	291
Samples of Milk... ..	38		
Shops Act	1		
Scavenging and Tipping ...	208		
Salvage	62		
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	4		
			<hr/> 2885 <hr/>

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year:—

Additional Bathrooms for existing houses (11 for Standard Grants)	17	Premises connected to sewer Cesspools or Septic Tanks and Filters constructed (for existing premises) ...	3
Bins provided for closet conversions	35	Privies abolished	53
Bins renewed (informal notices)	5	Chemical closets to replace privies	11
Work to remedy damp conditions	1	Pail closets renewed	4
Drains relaid or repaired ...	3	New sinks fixed... ..	1
General Drainage repairs (eavestroughs, fallpipes and sink waste)	7	Roofs repaired	4
Fireplaces and ovens repaired or renewed	1	W.C.'s provided to replace privies or pails (including 3 under House Purchase and Housing Act.)	56
Improved Sanitary accommodation for Public Houses or Clubs	4	Closets repaired or improved	2
Mains water in lieu of spring water	22	Additional W.C.'s provided (a) existing houses (including 7 under House Purchase and Housing Act.)	21
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	6	(b) new houses	76
Obstructions removed from sewers and drains	10	Improvements to food premises	33
Plaster repairs	2		

Legal Proceedings

Four Statutory Notices were served during the year, under Section 47-8 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (excluding notices reserved).

Bye-laws

The following are the Bye-laws in operation in the District—

- Building Bye-laws made under the Public Health Act, 1936, and in operation from the 5th December, 1953. (Amended in 1958 under Section 61 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 24 of the Clean Air Act 1956).
- Hackney Carriage Bye-laws made under Section 68 of the Town's Police Clauses Act, 1847, and Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875 in operation from the 1st December, 1949.
- Food Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—in operation from the 3rd July, 1950.

SECTION IV

HOUSING

There were 5521 occupied houses at the end of 1958. During the year no new Council houses were built, but a further 76 houses were built by Private Enterprise. In 6 instances 2 houses were converted to one house, whilst one house was made into two houses. 18 houses subject to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings were vacated during the year, and two houses were demolished by the County Council, thus the total number of occupied houses at the end of the year was 5572.

Provisions of New Houses

New houses completed during the year were as follows:—

				Municipal Houses	Private Enterprise Houses
Flockton	...	...	...	—	3
Grange Moor	...	...	...	—	—
Kirkheaton	...	...	...	—	31
Kirkburton	...	...	...	—(14 in progress)	4
Lepton	...	...	...	—(36 in progress)	35
Shepley	...	...	...	—	2
Shelley	...	...	...	—	1
				<hr/> Nil <hr/>	<hr/> 76 <hr/>

Slum Clearance

Slum Clearance has proceeded in accordance with the resolution of the Council (4th August, 1955) when it was resolved to deal with 30 houses each year. The following houses have been dealt with since the commencement of the 5 year programme.

Ward	Informal	Demolition Orders	Clearance Areas	Closing Orders	Under- takings	Total
Flockton	2	14	11	1	5	33
Kirkburton	—	24	21*	2	—	47
Kirkheaton	—	28	5*	2	6	41
Lepton	—	16	5*	13	10	44
Shelley	—	5	—	—	2	7
Shepley	—	3	—	2	—	5
Whitley Upper	2	5	—	—	—	7
Farnley Tyas & Thurstonland	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total	4	95	42	22	23	186

* Awaiting confirmation

In Addition to the above houses, 9 were subject to Demolition or Clearance orders in 1938, and one was the subject of a Closing Order.

At the end of the year 27 houses in Clearance Areas and 33 houses subject to orders were still occupied, in addition to which there were 10 houses still occupied where undertakings had been accepted and re-housing was necessary.

No licenses have been issued under the provisions of Section 34 or 53 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	156
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	600
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	89
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	245
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	64
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	25

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

(a)	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	12
(b)	Number of defective dwellings (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	93

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
	(a) By owners (Sec. 47)	14
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners (Sec. 47)	1
(c)	Proceedings under Section 16 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
	(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	38
(1a)	Council houses reported by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit	Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	21
(2a)	Closing Order revoked and Demolition Order made	1

(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	19
(4) Number of dwelling-houses temporary closed under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957 (including 2 voluntary)	10
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in connection with which Undertakings were accepted	9
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 (as amended):—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil
(e) Proceedings under Part 3 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented	6
(2) Number of houses included in these areas (excluding 1 subject to Demolition Order)	26
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	86
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:—	
(a) By Clearance Orders, number made	31
(b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	Nil
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished ...	11

4. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. Overcrowding

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	13
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	15
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	98
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	8

5. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

(1) Discretionary Grants (No applications considered since May, 1957)	
Number of applications outstanding at end of year ...	10
Number of dwellings improved .. .	1
(2) Standard Grants	
Number of applications approved	61
Number of dwellings improved	11

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

At the end of the year there were 7 registered "distributors" and 2 registered dairies, one additional distributor having been registered during the year.

During the year 38 samples of designated milks were submitted for the Methylene Blue reduction test, 2 failing to pass the test. Of these samples four were also examined for sufficiency of heat treatment (phosphatase test) and proved satisfactory.

Biological examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli were made of 23 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk, and all proved satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-1954

The following licences were granted by the Council during the year:—

1. Dealers' licences to sell tuberculin tested milk ...	...	14
2. Dealers' licences to sell pasteurised milk ...	...	15
3. Dealers' licences to sell sterilised milk...	...	2
4. Supplementary licences to sell tuberculin tested milk...		3
5. Supplementary licences to sell pasteurised milk ...		2
6. Supplementary licences to sell sterilised milk...		1

Ice Cream

There are no premises in the district used for the manufacture of ice cream.

There are now 39 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, 3 being registered during the year. These vendors receive their ice cream from manufacturers outside the district and all receive it wrapped or pre-packed.

No ice cream samples were taken during the year.

Section 63, Food and Drugs Act 1955

Three slaughter house licences were renewed during the early part of 1959.

There are 12 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled or preserved foods. One additional premises was registered during 1959.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1958

Only 9 of the 10 slaughtermen licensed last year renewed their slaughtering licences for the period expiring on the 30th September, 1960. All were licensed to slaughter or stun cattle, pigs and sheep.

Other Foods (Food Hygiene Regulations)

Details of food premises within the area:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	4	Cricket Clubs, etc.	...	...	14
Public Houses	...	...	...	37	Retail Shops:—			
Cafes (excluding					(a) General Provisions	...		57
Public Houses)	...	...	...	4	(b) Greengrocers (not in			
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	12	"a")	...	...	8
School Canteens					(c) Sweets and Confection-			
(Food Preparing)	...			5	ery (not in "a")	...		20
School Canteens					(d) Fish and Chips	...	...	17
(Meals only)	...	...	...	11	(e) Wet Fish (not in "a"			
Butchers Food Preparing	...	...	...	12	or "b")	...	...	1
*Sunday Schools	...	...	...	23	(f) Butchers	...	...	16
Social Clubs	...	...	...	14				

* excludes 7 school canteens

Since the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, 68% of the food premises have been inspected. In the majority of cases the occupiers were informed of contraventions of the Regulations, and improvements had been completed at 76 premises at the end of 1959, 33 having been completed during the year.

It is commendable that some of the food premises have carried out work in excess of that demanded for compliance with the Regulations. There were no prosecutions during the year.

Meat Inspection

Most of the meat sold within the area is obtained from outside the District.

The results of the inspections of carcasses carried out at two of the three licensed slaughterhouses are as follows:—

	Cattle ex'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	95	30	4	289	71	Nil
Carcases Inspected	95	30	4	289	71	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	1	—	8	9	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	22	3	—	3	12	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	2	—	—	1	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8	7	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note:—1 cow, 8 bullocks, 14 Heifers, 18 pigs and 8 sheep were inspected for Denby Dale Urban District Council.

In addition to the above, 9 pigs for home consumption were examined at the request of the owners and were found to be fit for consumption.

The following are details of condemnations :—

			Cattle lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs	Pigs lbs.
Abscesses	...	...	12	5	—	—	—
Adhesions, Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	...	9	16	—	—	5
Congestion	...	...	—	—	—	—	2
Cirrhosis	...	...	4	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	...	...	124	8	—	—	—
Parasites	...	...	—	—	—	17	2
Milk Spots	...	...	—	—	—	—	6
Tuberculosis	...	...	99	28	—	—	20

Condemned meat is dyed green and any appreciable quantity is collected by Messrs. Mitchell and Broadbent, Halifax. Small quantities are buried at the Council's controlled tip.

Food Hygiene

Very little supervision of food preparing and general food premises has been possible during the year.

At retail shops the following foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned, the food being disposed of at the Council's tips.

986 lbs. Tinned Apricot Pulp	9 lbs. Tinned Fruits
4 lbs. Tinned Tomatoes	7 lbs. Tinned Jam
246 lbs. Tinned Meat or Fish	1 lb. Tinned Milk
17 lbs. Tinned Beans and Peas or Carrots	105 lbs. Prunes

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

As the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, the West Riding County Council undertake the sampling duties aimed at preventing the adulteration of food.

The work is carried out by the staff of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures who has kindly supplied the following particulars of samples taken during the year

				Genuine	Adulterated
Milk Samples examined	...	...	...	46	—
Drugs examined	...	...	...	2	—
Other Foods examined	...	...	...	6	1
Proceedings instituted	...	...	...	—	—
Cautions issued	...	...	...	—	—

SECTION VI

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Details of the monthly incidence and age distribution of cases of notifiable diseases are given in the following tables:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Tot.
Scarlet Fever ..	1	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	6	1	21
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	—	—	—	10
Measles	11	85	70	57	41	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	272
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	13	90	77	57	43	7	5	1	8	3	6	2	312

DISEASE	No. of cases notified and confirmed	AGE IN YEARS							
		0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 +	Unknown
Measles	272	6	109	155	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	21(a)	—	7	14	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1(b)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	6	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	312	8	122	173	5	3	—	—	1

(a) 13 cases admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

(b) Case diagnosed in the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and included in the returns for the Huddersfield County Borough Area.

19 deaths were recorded as due to all form of pneumonia. There were no other deaths from notifiable infectious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS

Eleven new cases of Tuberculosis (10 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) were entered in the Register during the year as compared with 10 cases in the previous year.

No deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded during the year.

The following table gives details of the number of cases on the notification register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	50	52	4	12
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	8	2	1	—
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	3	4	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	7	6	—	—
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	54	52	5	12

Of the new cases 2 were inmates of Storthes Hall Hospital.

SECTION VII

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

DIVISION 20

URBAN DISTRICTS OF:—

COLNE VALLEY
DENBY DALE
HOLMFIRTH

KIRKBURTON
MELTHAM
SADDLEWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Divisional Medical Officer
1959

BY

ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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SLAITHWAITE

1960

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers:

T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 19-1-59)

W. P. B. STONEHOUSE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers:

E. D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

I. K. E. BRISTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned 21-8-59)

Clinic Medical Officers (Part time)

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

J. G. WALLER, M.B., Ch.B.

A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent Health Visitor: Mrs. A. CORLESS

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

*Mrs. M. W. ALLOTT
(Appointed 23-2-59)

Miss D. BROOKE

Mrs. A. M. ELLIS

Miss F. B. EMMOTT
(Appointed 6-7-59)

Mrs. E. FISCHER

Miss N. GALBRAITH
(Appointed 6-7-59)

Mrs. E. C. HAIGH
(Resigned 31-7-59)

Mrs. E. M. HURLEY

Miss D. MELLOR

Miss M. I. MORRIS
(Resigned 30-6-59)

Miss M. J. MOSS

*Mrs. M. OLDFIELD

(Appointed 19-11-59)

Miss B. I. OWNsworth

*Miss L. RIPLEY
(Appointed 19-11-59)

Mrs. A. ROYSTON

Mrs. M. C. SHELLEY

Mrs. V. P. M. SHEPHERD
(Resigned 31-1-59)

*Mrs. M. STAINFORTH
(Appointed 19-11-59)

Miss M. TRACEY

*Mrs. M. WARD

Mrs. E. WILLIAMS

Midwives:

Mrs. J. CAPES

(Resigned 28-2-59)

Miss A. CHARLESWORTH

Mrs. J. COOK

Mrs. E. GRAHAM

(Resigned 22-11-59)

Nurse/Midwives:

Miss A. ASPINALL

Miss M. BROOK (Resigned 31-3-59)

Mrs. B. BURTOFT

Miss C. CRABTREE
(Appointed 30-11-59)

Miss C. M. DUCKWORTH
(Appointed 16-6-59)

Miss K. GLOSSOP
(Resigned 14-12-59)

Miss S. JONES

Miss L. KAYE

Miss E. KNOWLES

Mrs. J. LAUDER

Redesignated Home Nurse/Midwife)

Miss M. J. LAKING

Miss M. C. PRENDERGAST
(Resigned 30-9-59)

Mrs. E. RICHMOND

Miss J. ROTHERY

Miss M. P. SPRING

Miss M. SYKES (Appointed 1-12-59)

Home Nurses:

*†Mrs. C. H. FARRAND
(Appointed 1-4-59)

Mrs. J. HALSTEAD

Mrs. K. M. KAYE

Mrs. N. PLATT

Mrs. H. M. STURGEON

Miss M. WHITELEY

†Mrs. D. SPENCER

(Resigned 31-3-59)

Mental Health Social Worker:

Mrs. M. MOORE

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M. J. CARTER

Mental Health Home Teachers:

Miss E. BALL

Mrs. V. M. E. DUNCOMBE

Miss S. P. BROADBENT

(Resigned 6-11-59)

Duly Authorised Officer: Mr. R. G. RACE

Senior Clerk: Mr. G. A. BEATSON

* Part time

† Temporary

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL—SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

In this section an account is given of the services provided by the West Riding County Council in the Division.

The Division which consists of the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Kirkburton, Meltham and Saddleworth, has a population of 89,300 and an area of 82,750 acres . Although the population is only slightly more than one person per acre on average, owing to the wild moorland nature of much of the Division the majority of the inhabitants live in small urban communities in the various valleys.

STAFF

The Medical Staff consists of a Divisional Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health for the six County Districts in the Division and two Senior Assistant County Medical Officers (one of whom is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for all the County Districts apart from Saddleworth, whilst the other is Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Saddleworth only). In addition there are two full-time Assistant County Medical Officers and four part-time Medical Officers who undertake sessional duties at Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Medical auxiliary staff employed wholly in the Division are one Mental Health Social Worker and two Mental Health Home Teachers whilst the Speech Therapist is shared with Division 19.

Details of the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Midwifery Staffs will be found later in this report.

The statistics given in this section relate to the whole Division but where practicable they are sub-divided into those for the various districts.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1959

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Saddleworth U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s.	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales prov. figure
Area (Acres) ...	16,052	10,165	17,565	14,577	5,906	18,485	82,750	380,334	1,609,759	*
Population	21,180	9,430	18,790	17,900	5,190	16,810	89,300	1,180,010	1,639,000	*
Live Births	291	124	262	236	69	245	1227	18,948	27,044	*
Still Births	10	5	9	7	1	2	34	381	562	*
Deaths	282	141	322	332	54	205	1336	14,660	18,984	*
Deaths under 1 year of age	7	4	4	5	—	5	25	455	649	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	13.74	13.15	13.94	13.18	13.29	14.57	13.74	16.1	16.5	16.5
„ (Adjusted)	14.56	14.47	15.06	17.00	13.82	16.03	*	15.2	16.7	16.5
Death Rates All per 1,000 estimated population All Causes (Crude)	13.31	14.95	17.14	18.54	10.40	12.20	14.97	12.4	11.6	11.6
„ „ (Adjusted)	13.58	14.95	12.51	11.68	10.40	11.47	*	13.0	12.7	11.6
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.19	—	0.07	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.09	—	0.05	—	—	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Disease (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.51	1.17	1.49	2.46	0.58	1.25	1.56	1.55	1.44	*
Cancer	1.89	2.86	3.25	1.90	1.73	2.32	2.35	2.12	1.99	2.14
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.19	6.15	6.81	6.70	5.01	4.52	5.80	4.68	4.31	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.22	2.44	2.34	3.85	1.73	1.67	2.46	1.96	1.81	*
Infant Mortality	24.05	32.26	15.27	21.19	—	20.41	20.37	24.0	24.0	22.0
Maternal Mortality	3.32	—	—	—	—	—	0.79	0.41	0.36	0.38

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1959 was 1,227 (620 male, 607 female), a decrease of 18 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 13.74 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.96 for 1958.

The illegitimate live births numbered 34 or 2.77% of the total live births, a decrease of 10 compared with the previous year.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 1,336 (654 male, 682 female), a decrease of 42 on the total for 1958.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 14.97 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 15.45 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i) Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	517
(ii) Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	... ..	220
(iii) Malignant Neoplasms	... ..	211
(iv) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	... ..	139

These four causes accounted for 81.36% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality

In 1959 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 25, a decrease of two on the previous year. Of these deaths 18 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 20.37 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 21.69 for 1958.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 20.96 as compared with 22.48 for 1958.

There were no deaths amongst illegitimate infants under one year of age.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
2. Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	5	2	1	—	—	8
4. Premature Birth ...	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
5. Atelectasis ...	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
6. Cerebral Anoxia ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Hernia of the Abdominal Cavity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. Chronic Congestive Heart Failure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Insufficient evidence to show whether child had separate existence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	2	3	1	15	2	1	18	5	1	—	1	25

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were reported during the year.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 792 and 79 as compared with 704 and 68 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

District	VACCINATIONS					RE-VACCINATIONS		
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 +	Total	0—15	15 +	Total
Colne Valley ...	135	21	3	5	164	6	25	31
Denby Dale ...	91	9	1	3	104	—	8	8
Holmfirth ...	157	12	—	5	174	1	25	26
Kirkburton ...	149	14	—	4	167	—	2	2
Meltham ...	40	2	—	—	42	—	—	—
Saddleworth ...	89	19	3	30	141	2	10	12
Grand Totals ...	661	77	7	47	792	9	70	79

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres and by private medical practitioners. The response has been reasonably satisfactory as will be seen from the following tables:—

Number of Children Immunised in 1959

Urban District	Full Courses			
	Age at date of Final injection			
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Colne Valley ...	157	76	3	236
Denby Dale ...	97	49	5	151
Holmfirth ...	88	98	2	188
Kirkburton ...	81	79	6	166
Meltham ...	60	17	5	82
Saddleworth ...	124	81	14	219
Total ...	607	400	35	1042

Secondary Booster Injection				
Age at date of injection				
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Colne Valley ...	—	5	42	47
Denby Dale ...	—	1	15	16
Holmfirth ...	—	1	7	8
Kirkburton ...	—	2	14	16
Meltham ...	—	2	11	13
Saddleworth ...	—	7	80	87
Total ...	—	18	169	187

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at 31st December, 1959, are shown below:—

Age at 31-12-59 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1959	1 to 4 1958-55	5 to 9 1954-50	10 to 14 1949-45	Total Under 15
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1955-59	96	2992	4,301	4,279	11,668
B. 1954 or earlier	—	—	497	3,249	3,746
	Children under 5		Children 5-14		
Estimated mid- year child population	5,500		13,800		19,300
Percentage of child population last immunised 1955-59 (whether primary or booster)	56.15		62.17		60.46

Whooping Cough

The restricted scheme for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough has continued throughout the year. Supplies of vaccine can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer and children up to the age of 4 years may be immunised.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 912 children received protective treatment as follows as compared with 760 in 1958:—

District	Age at date of final injection					Total
	under 6	6/12-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	
Colne Valley	49	123	31	8	12	223
Denby Dale	9	71	36	1	—	117
Holmfirth	34	67	58	21	7	187
Kirkburton	29	85	25	20	15	174
Meltham	12	28	12	1	1	54
Saddleworth	38	66	37	7	9	157
Total	171	440	199	58	44	912

Dysentery

During the year 43 cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the Division as compared with 189 cases in 1958.

The cases occurred as follows: —

Quarter	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddlew'th	Total
1st	2	—	6	—	19	5	32
2nd	—	1	—	—	1	5	7
3rd	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4th	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Total	2	1	6	1	21	12	43

The age distribution in the various districts is shown below:—

Age	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddlew'th	Total
Pre-School	—	—	2	—	9	5	16
School	1	—	3	—	8	4	16
Adult	1	1	1	1	4	3	11
Total	2	1	6	1	21	12	43

Food Poisoning

During the year 28 cases of food poisoning occurred in the area, two of which were in the Colne Valley Urban District, 20 in the Holmfirth Urban District and 6 in the Kirkburton Urban District.

Colne Valley Urban District

The outbreak occurred on the 13th of July, 1959, when two cases were involved. The daughter and grandson of a school canteen worker were reported by the Head Teacher to be suffering from abdominal pains and diarrhoea. Faecal specimens from all eight members of the household were submitted to the laboratory and all were reported negative except that obtained from the canteen worker, from which salmonella typhimurium was isolated. She was presumably a carrier. The origin of infection was not determined.

Holmfirth Urban District

An outbreak occurred from the 3rd to the 11th of May, 1959, when 19 cases were involved, the average interval from ingestion to onset was 48 hours, and the main symptoms were abdominal pains, vomiting and diarrhoea of moderate severity. The duration of illness was 2 — 5 days. It is possible that the food causing the outbreak was meat, but this is very doubtful.

A school meal eaten at a County Infants School on the 1st May, 1959, was suspected, but if this was the case there was a long incubation period to the 3rd or even the 4th of May. The school meals served at this school are prepared at a Canteen which also supplies meals to three or four other schools in the neighbourhood. There was no evidence of illness in pupils attending the other schools served from this Canteen. The food is only kept at the school a matter of under two hours and is in a container for that length of time. It seems unlikely that any contamination occurring there would build up to such an extent as to infect such a large number of children. Equally improbable seems to be the theory that the outbreak was due to some infected meat, all of which found its way from the canteen to this one school.

Results of laboratory investigations were as follows:—

Cases.

Faecal specimens from 20 children submitted to the Laboratory and in 19 cases salmonella typhimurium isolated.

Kitchen Staff

Faecal specimens of the canteen workers and the teaching and serving staff at the County Infants' School were examined, all with negative results.

Food Samples

Some 24 specimens were collected in the butcher's shop which provides the meat for the canteen and from the slaughterhouse in another district from which the meat is received by the local butcher. Swabbings from such things as benches, mincers, floor scrapings, etc., all gave negative results.

Three samples of dried milk were examined and all were negative.

The possible origin of infection or contamination of food was not determined.

The other case occurring in the area was an isolated one, salmonella typhimurium being isolated from a faecal specimen submitted to the laboratory. The origin of infection was not determined.

Kirkburton Urban District

The outbreak occurred from the 7th to the 19th March, 1959, when 6 cases were involved, the main symptoms were abdominal pains, vomiting and diarrhoea of moderate severity, the duration of illness being two to six days. Salmonella typhimurium was isolated from the faecal specimens taken from the six cases, all of whom were members of one family.

Some sauce taken with dinner on the 6th of March was suspected and a sample was sent to the laboratory with negative results. The origin of infection was not determined.

Mass Radiography Service

Details of the Surveys carried out in the Divisional area during the year are as follows:—

Survey undertaken at (1)	Number Ex'min'd (2)	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other (5)	Total (6)
		Active (3)	Inactive (4)		
Emley Moor Colliery. Denby Dale U.D.	337	1	1	8	10
The Miners' Welfare Baths, Scissett. Denby Dale U.D.	2070	3	1	14	18
Storthes Hall Hospital. Kirkburton U.D.	2400	7	22	18	47
TOTALS	4807	11	24	40	75

Acute Poliomyelitis

During the year one case of acute poliomyelitis was notified and confirmed. This was a paralytic case which occurred in the Colne Valley Urban District.

The arrangements for the vaccination of persons born on or after the 1st January, 1933, and certain other priority classes, including expectant mothers, have continued.

During the year 7437 persons received two injections and 9675 received their third booster injection. Thus, at the end of the year, out of approximately 30,000 eligible for treatment 18,620 (62.07%) had received two injections since the commencement of the scheme and of these 12,922 (43.07%) had received their third injection. In addition 56 had received their first injection.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of cases attended by the domiciliary midwives during the year was 344 as compared with 376 in 1958.

At the commencement of the year, 4 whole-time midwives, 10 nurse/midwives and 3 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year 2 whole-time midwives and 3 nurse/midwives resigned their appointments and 3 nurse/midwives were appointed.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 2 whole-time midwives and 13 nurse/midwives.

Two independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area.

Of the cases attended 2 were twin births, 2 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers), 5 cases were attended on behalf of a neighbouring Division, and one was a patient in a local mental hospital who was attended at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

Thus 339 of the births attended were attributed to the Division. Of the remaining 5 births attributed to the Division, 2 were attended by medical practitioners and 2 were inward transfers.

In addition 9 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of puerperium. During the year 276 such patients received nursing care, 1144 individual visits being paid to them.

Of the 1,246 births notified and attributed to the Division 342 occurred at home. The four full-time Midwives, two of whom only worked a portion of the year, attended 103 cases as Midwives and 3 as Maternity Nurses. Between them they paid 1,196 ante-natal and 2,105 post-natal visits. The 16 Home Nurse/Midwives together attended 192 cases as Midwives and 25 as Maternity Nurses. They paid 2,059 ante-natal and 4,776 post-natal visits. The largest number of cases attended during the year by a Home Nurse/Midwife was 37, two attended over 25 cases each and 6 attended 10 cases and over. Only 9 of the Nurse/Midwives were employed throughout the year. The independent Midwife resident in the area attended 14 cases as a Midwife and 6 as a Maternity Nurse. One case was attended by a private Midwife who notified her intention to practice in the area.

Notifications:—

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:—

Death of Child ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	14
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	67
Laying out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	5

Medical Assistance:—

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1959 numbered 142 (74 domiciliary, 68 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:—

PREGNANCY

	Dom.	Inst.
Antepartum haemorrhage	2	1
Disproportion	1	—
General condition	4	—
Malpresentation	1	—
Post-maturity	3	—
Toxaemia-oedema	1	—
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 1

LYING-IN

	Dom.	Inst.
Breast condition	1	—
Oedema	1	—
Postpartum haemorrhage	2	—
Pyrexia	4	—
Phlebitis	1	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> —

LABOUR

	Dom.	Inst.
Episiotomy	—	4
Labour—delayed	7	15
Labour—notification of	1	—
Labour—obstructed	1	—
Laceration—labial	—	4
Laceration—perineal	26	36
Malpresentation	3	3
Uterine inertia	2	1
Rigid perineum	—	1
Torn cervix causing		
haemorrhage	—	1
Retained placenta	3	2
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 67

THE CHILD

	Dom.	Inst.
Haemorrhage	1	—
Prematurity	3	—
Skin condition	1	—
Still birth	2	—
Vomiting	1	—
Infant's face discoloured	1	—
Foetal heart not heard	1	—
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> —

Gas and Air Analgesia

At the end of 1959, all the 15 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 211 cases, or 61.34% of the cases attended, as compared with 264 cases in 1958.

Pethidine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 209 cases or 60.76% of the cases attended, as compared with 245 cases in 1958.

Trilene was administered in 2 cases by domiciliary midwives under the supervision of the general practitioner.

Ante-Natal Clinics

During the year 101 patients made 289 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table:—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Springhead	12	42	119	9.91
Uppermill	12	26	56	4.66
*Denby Dale	12	3	15	1.25
*Lepton	12	19	72	6.00
*New Mill	12	5	12	1.00
*Skelmanthorpe ...	12	6	15	1.25
Total ...	108	101	289	2.68

*Combined with Infant Welfare Clinics

The only separate doctors' ante-natal sessions now held are at Springhead and Uppermill and the number of ante-natal patients seen by the Medical Officer at infant welfare sessions is now so small that they can be almost disregarded except at Lepton. From these figures it would appear that the majority of ante-natal patients go elsewhere for their medical advice and supervision.

With regard to the sessions combined with Infant Welfare one session per month is designated as that at which ante-natal patients can be seen but in actual fact as many patients attend on other Infant Welfare session days.

In October arrangements were made with a General Practitioner/Obstetrician of Meltham for the district Home Nurse/Midwife to attend the weekly ante-natal clinic conducted by the doctor in his surgery. By the end of the year the nurse had attended eight sessions and during these 13 attendances were made by expectant mothers for home confinement and 26 by mothers booked for hospital confinement and three for post-natal examination. I feel that this is the type of co-operation with general practitioners which should be encouraged.

Ante-natal classes run by midwives were, however, better attended. At these classes expectant mothers are taught the principles of relaxation and whenever possible the classes are attended by a Health Visitor who gives instruction in mothercraft. This gives opportunities for the midwife and the Health Visitor to work together and thus afford continuity of advice and service for the mother. Details of attendance are as follows:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	44	49	248	5.64
Kirkburton	50	28	163	3.26
Lepton	48	40	177	3.70
Meltham	43	20	137	3.19
Slaithwaite	48	50	288	6.00
Uppermill	9	9	48	5.33
Total ...	242	196	1061	4.38

The arrangement whereby the Relaxation Class for the Holmfirth patients is held at the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital, and is attended jointly by patients booked for confinement at home and at the hospital has continued, and during the year 75 patients made 488 attendances.

Flying Squad Arrangements

The arrangements for "Flying Squads" based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the Oldham and District General Hospital have continued but no calls were made on either squad to attend patients in the Division during the year.

Institutional Midwifery

More difficulty is now being experienced by expectant mothers regarding the booking of hospital maternity accommodation. Home circumstance reports are supplied to the hospital authorities on request and from these, social priority for admission is decided. Of the 1,246 births attributed to the Division, only 342 or 27.45% took place at home as compared with 382 or 30.01% in the previous year. A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on page 13a.

Premature Babies

During the year 54 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division and 10 were born at home. Of those born at home one survived one day, and one survived three days. The remaining 8 survived at the end of one month.

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

Two premature baby outfits are available in the Division but these were not called into use during the year.

ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddleworth	TOTAL
Princess Royal Maternity Home ...	104	60	22	136	27	—	349
Woodfield Maternity Home	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital...	—	—	176	—	2	—	178
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	96	5	4	30	24	—	159
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary ...	18	12	7	24	7	—	68
Oldham & Dist. General Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	82	82
General Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne...	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	5	—	—	6
Other General Hospitals	2	—	—	2	—	6	10
Private Nursing Homes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Institutional ...	221	78	209	197	60	139	904
Domiciliary	84	43	58	50	10	97	342
Total Confinements ...	305	121	267	247	70	236	1246

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).				Number Surviving Over 28 Days				Percent- age Survival in 1959	Percent- age Survival in 1958
	Born Alive				Born Dead										
	A	B2	C	T		1	2	3	9	A	B2	C	T		
5-5½	4	5	22	31	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	22	31	100·00	89·66
4½-5	3	4	9	16	2	-	1	1	1	2	4	7	13	81·25	84·21
4-4½	1	3	1	5	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	4	75·00	88·23
3½-4	1	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	100·00	87·50
3-3½	-	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	66·66	100·00
2½-3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50·00
2-2½	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100·00	50·00
1½-2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	00·00	00·00
1-1½	1	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00·00	-
	10	14	40	64	19	5	2	1	1	8	12	35	55	85·93	83·52

Total adjusted live births	1246	A:	Born at home and attended by a midwife.
Number of live premature births	64	B2:	Born in a Maternity Home.
Percentage of total live births	5·12	C:	Born in a General Hospital.
Number born dead	19	T:	Total

CHILD WELFARE

Distribution of Welfare Foods

There has been no change in the arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods.

At the 21 distribution centres in this Division the welfare foods distributed during the year, and the comparative figures for 1957 and 1958 are as follows:—

	1959	1958	1957
National Dried Milk (tins)	6,844	8,888	11,797
Orange Juice (bottles)	38,296	37,935	56,775
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	6,651	6,335	9,293
Vitamin A & D Tablets (packets)	3,915	3,518	3,505

Infant Welfare Clinics

There has been no change in the arrangements at the Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division, except that the Kirkheaton Clinic is now held weekly.

During the year 2,615 children were seen and a total of 26,316 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,946 children and a total of 25,764 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sess- ions	No. of children who attended and who were born in:—				No. of attendances by children who at date of attendance were:—				Average at- tendance per Session		
		1959	1958	1954	Total	—1 yrs.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.	Total	—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.
Delph	48	28	59	56	143	633	343	384	1360	13.18	7.14	8.00
Golcar	48	57	32	15	104	1057	273	137	1467	22.02	5.64	2.85
Greenfield	51	48	60	43	151	704	285	454	1443	15.76	5.58	8.90
Holmfirth	51	97	91	73	261	1623	470	308	2401	31.82	9.21	6.03
Honley	51	65	73	35	173	1034	364	256	1654	20.27	7.13	5.01
Kirkburton	51	70	93	56	219	940	291	140	1371	18.43	5.71	2.74
Kirkheaton	26	51	11	9	71	582	170	83	835	22.38	6.53	3.19
Lepton	52	82	33	12	127	1432	405	211	2048	27.53	7.78	4.05
Linthwaite	49	50	44	54	148	1166	227	185	1578	23.38	4.44	3.77
Marsden	51	47	57	16	120	710	335	293	1338	13.92	6.56	5.74
Meltham	50	64	89	19	172	1232	317	135	1684	24.64	6.34	2.70
New Mill	52	33	52	116	201	893	337	444	1674	17.17	6.48	8.53
Slaithwaite	52	79	30	23	132	1177	570	458	2205	22.63	10.96	8.81
Springhead	49	86	62	62	210	1150	358	524	2032	23.46	7.31	10.69
Denby Dale	24	39	31	7	77	579	126	66	771	24.12	5.25	2.75
Skelmanthorpe	24	35	40	6	81	636	126	37	799	26.50	5.25	1.54
Uppermill	52	137	39	49	225	999	382	275	1656	19.21	7.34	5.28
Total	781	1068	896	651	2615	16547	5379	4390	26316	21.18	6.88	5.62

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 8 individual children having made 90 attendances, as compared with 23 children making 111 attendances in 1958.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948

There are no day nurseries and no persons registered as child minders under the Act in the area.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

This account of the School Health Service is a Divisional report and is a combination of the reports already presented to the Upper Agbrigg Divisional Executive and the Saddleworth District Sub-Committee. The statistics relate to the whole Division.

Schools in the Area

There are in the Division 78 schools or separate departments, which include the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1959, was 12,344 (a decrease of 224 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:—

Infants	Juniors	Seniors
2,644	4,632	5,068

Of the 71 Primary and "Through" Schools 35 are Voluntary and 36 are County Schools.

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Saddleworth		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	17	1955	9	835	14	1478	13	1223	5	510	12	1262	70	7263
Secondary Modern ...	—	—	1	738	1	788	1	394	—	—	1	475	4	2395
Through	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	229	—	—	—	—	1	229
Grammar	—	—	—	—	1	780	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	780
Comprehensive	1	1623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1623
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	—	1	54
All Types	18	3578	10	1573	16	3046	15	1846	6	564	13	1737	78	12344

Pupils from Saddleworth attend Hulme, Oldham and Manchester Grammar Schools, but so far as the School Health Service is concerned they are the responsibility of the Oldham County Borough Council, and of the Medical Officers of the Independent Schools.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examinations have continued as detailed in previous reports. In all 98 separate inspections were carried out at the 78 schools in the Division.

Periodic Medical Inspections

During the year 4,765 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 4,180 in 1958.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as shown in the table on page 21a.

Findings of Medical Inspections

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 4,765 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

Defect or Disease						No. of Children Requiring	
						Treatment	Observation
Nose or Throat	...	...	...	...	...	88	382
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	25	52
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	...	4	59
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	12	55
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	31	123
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	...	123	191
Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	230	549

Further details will be found in the table on Page 20a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Groups	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	12	136	145
7 to 8 year group	46	82	123
Last year primary	92	104	187
Last year secondary	48	47	94
TOTAL	198	369	549

Defects Found at Medical Inspections

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but no treatment
Skin	13	55	5	14
Eyes: (a) Vision	198	485	86	437
(b) Squint	26	59	9	30
(c) Other....	6	5	2	3
Ears: (a) Hearing	5	25	5	12
(b) Otitis Media	4	22	1	8
(c) Other....	—	19	—	3
Nose or Throat	88	382	72	160
Speech	25	52	13	35
Lymphatic Glands ...	4	59	—	27
Heart and Circulation	12	55	2	29
Lungs	31	123	7	72
Developmental (a) Hernia	5	3	—	8
(b) Other	2	66	2	31
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	19	46	1	12
(b) Feet	77	57	35	57
(c) Other	27	88	15	46
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	2	6	1	7
(b) Other	9	18	1	10
Psychological (a) Development	—	88	65	22
(b) Stability	4	67	14	9
Abdomen ...	—	11	—	2
Other	10	34	21	18
TOTAL	567	1825	357	1052

Physical Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their physical condition at the time of the inspection. The classifications are "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory."

Details of the children inspected during the year, together with comparative percentages for 1958, are as follows:—

Age Group	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
		No.	% of Col.2	% in 1958	No.	% of Col.2	% in 1958
Entrants	1166	1156	99.1	99.4	10	0.9	0.6
7 to 8 year group...	904	898	99.3	99.9	6	0.7	0.1
Last year primary	1574	1566	99.5	99.3	8	0.5	0.7
Last year secondary	1121	1118	99.7	100.0	3	0.3	—
TOTALS	4765	4738	99.5	99.6	27	0.5	0.4

Other Examinations

In addition to routine, special and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections, children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include nonattendance at school, children returning to special schools, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

Uncleanliness

The total number of inspections made during the year was 27,902 and 248 instances of infestation were found as compared with 33,141 and 235 respectively in 1958. There were 170 individual children (0.72% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, a decrease of 19 as compared with the previous year.

Statistics relating to these inspections are as follows:—

Total number of warning letters sent	93
Total number of exclusion notices served	NIL
Total number of home visits paid	133
Total number of individual children found to be verminous ...	170
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	3
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	2

Arrangements for Treatment

School Clinics

There are no special School Clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 17 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 776 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

Special Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinics

The arrangements detailed in my report for the year 1950 have continued, Dr. J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division. Additional sessions are arranged when necessary.

During the year 96 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 692 children who made 1,168 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 302 children, 183 were found not to require any change and 207 did not require spectacles.

Cases requiring orthoptic treatment may obtain this either through the hospital service or, if in the Saddleworth area, they may attend the Orthoptic Clinic, Scottfield, Oldham, which is provided by the Oldham Education Committee. A charge of 5/- per attendance is paid by the West Riding Education Committee.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Arrangements whereby the staff of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary provide special sessions for West Riding children continue, but owing to the increase in referrals by family doctors to the Hospital Out-Patient Department it was only necessary to hold two special sessions during the year at which 25 children were seen, 11 being referred for operative treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics

The special fortnightly sessions for West Riding children have continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. These have been conducted by Mr. J. Hunter Annan, F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon and by Mr. G. F. Hird, F.R.C.S., Assistant Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon, assisted by Miss M. J. Moss and a clerk from the Divisional Health Office.

School children and pre-school infants with orthopædic defects are better seen at these clinics than at Out-Patient sessions at the hospital, and the clinics have been very well attended.

At the 20 sessions held during the year 295 individual children made a total of 427 attendances.

No children from the Saddleworth area were referred to the Gainsborough Avenue Clinic, Oldham.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot	32
Club Foot... ..	5
Knock Knee	37
Hallux Valgus	39
Other Deformities of Toes	39
Fractures	9
Postural Deformities ...	21
Other Deformities	31
Congenital Conditions ...	20
Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	8
Perthes Disease	10
Tubercular Conditions ...	2
Other Conditions	42

Total 295

Child Guidance Treatment

Dr. S. M. Leese, the County Psychiatrist, along with Mr. Pickles, the County Psychologist, continued to hold clinics at Mirfield and during the year 23 individual children received treatment.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment

Facilities are available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, Denby Dale and Uppermill. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 9 children received courses of treatment.

Speech Therapy

Sessions for Speech Therapy have continued throughout the year, these being held at the Divisional Health Office, Golcar; Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill; Civic Hall, Slaithwaite; Council Offices, Honley; Drill Hall, Kirkburton; Town Hall, Meltham; Scholes County School; Royd Edge Special School; and Colne Valley High School.

Owing to the decline in the number of children requiring treatment the sessions formerly held at Meltham Town Hall were discontinued in September. The time thus made available is now devoted to children at Colne Valley High School where formerly it had only been possible to give occasional sessions. During the year 31 children were seen at this school and of these 12 now have regular treatment in school. While it is not always a good policy to give treatment in school, in this case where the numbers are so large it has resulted in good attendance and very little loss of lesson time with no impairment in treatment. This is an "experiment" which has certainly proved successful.

During the year 269 sessions were held at the various centres. The total number of attendances made by the 134 children was 1584.

The waiting list is again reduced and it is hoped later to make visits to schools to see those children with relatively slight defects which have not been treated before. Less crowded clinics are also meaning that a little time is available for children in the care of the Mental Health Service.

While the Division cannot be said yet to have a really comprehensive Speech Therapy Service, the position is better than it has ever been.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

No. of new cases treated during the year	69
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	65
Total number of cases treated	134
No. of cases discharged during the year:—	
Speech Normal	33
Speech Improved	11
Unsuitable for Treatment	—
Left School	4
By reason of non-attendance	1
Admitted to Special School	1
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	25
No. of visits made to schools	3
No. of home visits	5

Treatment Tables

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

1. Diseases of the Skin

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	1
Impetigo	1
Other Skin Diseases	—
Total	2

2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint	—	6
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	976
Total	—	982
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were prescribed	—	587

3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear	—	—
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis	—	100
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	3
Total	—	103
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—		
(a) in 1958	—	1
(b) in previous years	—	6

4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	—	24
Number of pupils treated at school for postural defects	—	3

5. Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority 23

6. Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist under arrangements made by the Authority 134

7. Other Treatment Given

- (a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority 55
- (b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements 3
- (c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination 274
- (d) Pupils who received Ultra-Violet Light treatment 9

8. Tonsillectomy

Out of the 4,765 pupils examined at routine medical inspections 251 were found to have undergone tonsillectomy during 1959 or previously.

Dental Treatment

A full dental service is now available throughout the Division.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised below:—

Total number inspected	8,703
Total number found to require treatment	4,887
Total number treated	3,717
Total number of attendances	9,331

Hospital Schools

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special "long-stay" hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

As the arrangements for admission are made by the Hospital Authorities it is not possible to give details of the children receiving treatment.

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 3 children were sent to convalescent homes at the expense of the Education Committee.

Infectious Diseases

The table on page 27a shows the number of confirmed cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

There was a decrease in the incidence of scarlet fever and dysentery during the year when 54 cases of scarlet fever occurred as compared with 88 cases in 1958, and 21 cases of dysentery occurred as compared with 98 cases in 1958.

In addition the following cases of other infectious diseases were reported by various Head Teachers.

German Measles ...	...	12	Chicken Pox ...	...	...	260
Tonsillitis ...	...	4	Mumps ...	...	...	269
Impetigo ...	...	2	Influenza ...	...	...	2

SCHOOL

	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pul. Tuberculosis	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis
Linthwaite County Infants	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Clough Head County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golcar C. of E.	—	—	—	32	2	—	—	—	—
Knowl Bank County Infants	—	—	—	34	—	1	—	—	—
Linthwaite C. of E.	—	2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite County	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden C. of E.	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Marsden County Infants	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nields County	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Scammonden C. of E.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scapegoat Hill County.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E.	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Wellhouse	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
West Slaithwaite C. of E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E. Infants	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Colne Valley High	—	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Brockholes C. of E.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hade Edge County	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepworth County	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Hinchliffe Mill County	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbridge C. of E.	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
New Mill County	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Holme Valley Grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth County	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth Secondary Modern ...	—	1	—	102	—	—	—	—	—
Honley C. of E.	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Netherthong County	—	—	2	72	2	—	—	—	—
Scholes County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upperthong County	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Wooldale	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Highburton C. of E.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flockton C. of E.	—	2	1	98	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton C. of E.	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonland	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Whitley County	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton C. of E.	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Farnley	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birdsedge	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Clayton West County	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby C. of E.	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Denby Dale County	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Emley County	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe S.M.	—	4	1	17	—	—	1	—	—
Skelmanthorpe County	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Scissett C. of E.	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe C. of E.	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Helme C. of E.	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham Mills C. of E.	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E. Infants	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royd Edge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornhill Sec. Mod.	—	3	2	33	—	—	—	—	—
Delph County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denshaw C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diggle County	—	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—
Dobcross C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield C. of E.	—	2	9	25	1	—	—	—	—
Greenfield County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saddleworth Parochial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scouthead C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springhead County	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Lydgate	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doctor Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	54	19	765	21	2	1	1	1

Diphtheria Immunisation

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who receive primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving re-inforcement injections:—

				Primary Immunisations	Re-Inforcement Injections
Colne Valley	...	...	...	3	42
Denby Dale	...	...	...	5	15
Holmfirth	...	...	...	2	7
Kirkburton	...	...	...	6	14
Meltham	...	...	...	5	11
Saddleworth	...	...	...	14	80
				<hr/> 35	<hr/> 169

These figures are much below those of two or three years ago, the fall being mainly due to the fact that no immunisation sessions were held in schools owing to the time taken up with poliomyelitis vaccinations.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In accordance with the County Council's scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis, arrangements were made to offer B.C.G. Vaccination to all children aged 13 years and over. Vaccinations were carried out during June and December, when 290 children were vaccinated.

Details are given below of the work undertaken during the year:

Number of children offered B.C.G.	...	...	...	1587
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	758
Number completing skin testing (including children brought forward from previous year)				424
Number positive	...	...	...	120
% Positive	...	...	...	36
Number negative	...	...	...	294
Number vaccinated	...	...	...	290
Number of skin tests after 12 months	...	...	...	278

Protection of Children against Tuberculosis

The arrangements for the X-ray examination of the chests of all new entrants to the teaching profession and non-teaching staff of schools have continued.

Whenever the Mass Radiography Unit is available in the area the facilities are offered to all classes of staff dealing with children. The response from the Nursing and Teaching staffs generally, has been satisfactory, but the response from non-teaching staff at some schools leaves much to be desired.

The children found to be mantoux positive as a result of tests for B.C.G. vaccinations are invited to attend for X-ray examination when the Mass Radiography Unit is operating in the area.

Deaths in School Children

During the year 4 deaths were registered amongst school children (3 boys and 1 girl). The following are brief details:—

Sex and Age	Area	Cause of Death
1. Boy aged 13 years.	Colne Valley.	Asphyxia from inhalation of blood due to comminuted fracture of mandible and maxillary bones caused when struck by a motor car in Manchester Rd., Linthwaite.
2. Boy aged 14 years.	Holmfirth.	1(a) Acute cardiac failure from hypertensive heart failure. (b) Aortic Stenosis. (c) Rheumatic Heart Disease.
3. Boy aged 6 years.	Meltham.	1(a) Fulminating Infective Hepatitis.
4. Girl aged 6 years.	Meltham.	Laceration of the brain due to fracture of the base of the skull when struck by a 'bus in Station Street, Meltham.

School Meals Service

There has been little change in this service apart from the improvements which have been made in some of the school kitchens.

At the end of the year 361 children (2.9% of the school population) were receiving meals at the expense of the Education Committee as compared with 405 (3.2%) in 1958. The number of children taking school meals was 7,632 (62.08% of the school population) compared with 7,361 (58.6%) in 1958. A total of 8,019 (64.9%) were having school milk compared with 8,162 (64.9%) in 1958.

In order to supplement the diet of infants Vitamin A and D capsules are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens are examined by the Department's Medical Staff. During the year 30 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

Youth Employment Service

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 44 children should not be employed in one or more of the following categories of work.

1. Heavy manual work...	5	8. Work involving prolonged standing, much walking or quick movement from place to place	8
2. Work at heights	1	9. Work in a dusty atmosphere	3
3. Work involving normally acute vision...	14	10. Freedom from damp hands or skin defects	1
4. Work involving much stooping	1	11. Work in a damp atmosphere	1
5. Work involving normal colour vision	4	12. Exposure to bad weather	3
6. Work involving normal hearing	2	13. Work involving the normal use of hands	2
7. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	4		

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, 51 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows

Newspaper delivery	49	Entertainments	2
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Handicapped Pupils

Facilities for the special educational treatment of all classes of handicapped pupils requiring residential care, except those classed as Educationally Sub-normal, are now fairly readily available.

During the year 99 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 70 cases. During the year 24 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 309 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	3	Blind	...	...	...	1
Partially Deaf	...	...	4	Physically Handicapped				25
Deaf	...	...	11	Educationally Sub-normal				172
Delicate	...	...	13					
Speech	...	...	77				Total	309
Partially Sighted	...	...	3					

At the beginning of the year 59 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 16 children (6 educationally sub-normal, 2 delicate, 1 physically handicapped, 2 maladjusted, 1 partially sighted, 4 partially deaf) were admitted during the year. There were 20 discharges (5 delicate 8 educationally sub-normal, 1 deaf, 6 physically handicapped), leaving a total of 55 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. Away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Yorkshire School for the Blind, York.
Partially Sighted	3	1 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 2 at Exhall Grange School, Nr. Coventry.
Deaf	11	2 at Lawns House School, Leeds. 2 at Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester. 3 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford 4 at Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster.
Partially Deaf	4	3 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford. 1 at School for the Partially Deaf, Liverpool.
Delicate	3	2 at Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham. 1 at Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby.
Educationally Sub-normal	22	4 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 5 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth. 2 at Woodhouse Hall Day Special School, Huddersfield. 7 at Chaucer Street Special School, Oldham. 2 at Rossington Hall School, Doncaster. 2 at Whinburn Special School, Keighley.

Physically Handicapped	9	5 at Holly Bank School, Huddersfield. 1 at Halliwicks Cripples School, London. 1 at Netherside Hall School, Grassington. 1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside. 1 at Scottfield Special School, Oldham.
Maladjusted	2	1 at Nortonthorpe Hall, Scissett. 1 at Larches House, Preston.

There were 8 physically handicapped children who were receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools, where they were considered to be suitably placed.

At the end of the year 39 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	37
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	2
Total					<hr/> 39 <hr/>

The Children's Home, The Leas, Scholes

This report on "The Leas" Children's Home is for the year ended 31st March, 1960.

During this period the staff position was only fair. At the end of the year there was a deficiency of two assistants. However, all six cottages were occupied, and 77 children were in residence.

Arrangements for the medical care of the children have continued as described in previous reports.

The only infectious disease which occurred was mumps, of which there were 4 cases in April/May.

Five children were examined to ascertain their need for special educational treatment and were recommended for special treatment at an ordinary school. Three children were attending special schools for the E.S.N. at the end of the year.

Five children left school during the year and were found accommodation and employment. One more child of school leaving age remained at school for another term.

Nortonthorpe Hostel for Maladjusted Boys

The purpose of the Hostel is to provide a stable and pleasant background for socially insecure children and so enable them to mature and eventually return to their homes without breaking down.

At the end of the year 24 boys were in residence at the Hostel.

Reports to the Local Health Authority: Education Act, 1944, Section 57

During the year one child was reported to the Local Health Authority as "ineducable" under Section 57(3). In addition 12 children were notified to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(5) as requiring care and supervision after leaving school.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Courses of Training

During the year, 39 candidates (19 male and 20 female) for entry into Teachers Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate College Authority. In addition, 25 reports on Form 28 R.Q. regarding the new entrants to the profession were forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners

Cordial relations exist between the staffs of the School Health Service, the Hospital Service and the General Practitioners. Information is passed and mutual assistance is given to the general benefit of the children of the area.

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

Four Health Visitors resigned their appointments during the year and three were appointed in July, on the completion of their training in Leeds, the position at the end of the year being that the Staff was 6 below the authorised establishment. Three Assistant Health Visitors were appointed on a part-time basis making a total of 5 Assistant Health Visitors, all part-time. These to some extent compensate for the deficiency in staff but as Assistant Health Visitors do not possess the Health Visitor's qualification the work they are permitted to carry out is limited.

Several students from Leeds and Manchester visited the Division for practical instruction and experience.

Three health visitors attended Refresher Courses, one in Sheffield and two in London and two attended the short course held annually for Health Visitors at Grantley Hall, Ripon.

Early in the year, Dr. Parkes, the Consultant Geriatrician from St. Luke's Hospital, Crosland Moor, lectured on the after-care of the elderly in their own homes and this was followed later in the year by two lectures at the hospital by Dr. Heyling on the various gadgets used in hospital for the rehabilitation of the elderly and how they could be improvised and adapted for use in the home.

Home Visiting

Home visiting is undoubtedly the most important function of the Health Visitor and yet it is here, because of the many other duties for which she is at present responsible, that the work suffers most.

It is in the home, where the first signs of break-down occur; where parents may discuss their joys, sorrows and problems without fear of an audience; where the unexpected visit may be the opportunity for the anxious young mother to unburden herself; and where the observant Health Visitor can do much in the prevention field. It was with this in mind that towards the end of the 'year the three Assistant Health Visitors were appointed, to undertake some of the tasks which did not require the high qualifications of the Health Visitors, thus leaving the qualified Health Visitors more time to spend in the homes.

Since the inception of the National Health Service Act, 1948, the Health Visitor's work has widened considerably and her interest now is centred on the family as a whole rather than the mother and the younger members only. Thus she is in the particularly privileged position, enjoyed by few other workers, of getting to know the families in her area and being able to give assistance and advice at the right time. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that with the continued shortage of staff and the consequent changes this incurs, the Health Visitors are unable to get a firm grip on the families in their care.

The wider attractions offered in the public health field in other countries, hospital appointments with often better conditions and more opportunities for promotion and the fact that fewer girls are offering themselves for training in the nursing profession, are all contributable factors to this regrettable state.

Welfare Centres

The infant consultations are on the whole fairly well attended, but one wonders if the maternity and child welfare clinic is as essential now as before the days of the National Health Service.

Is the weekly weighing of healthy babies really so necessary? Is the selling of proprietary foods at a price a little below that in the shops justified?

The Welfare or Health Centre is essential, but it should be the place where the Health Visitor can be found at definite times and where advice can be obtained from specialists in various fields.

Health Education

Health Visitors continued with their education programme but no major efforts were staged during the year.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes for the expectant mothers were much appreciated by those attending. These classes and the hygiene and routine medical inspections in schools open up many opportunities for teaching health and preventative medicine.

The Mothers' Club in Saddleworth has been most successful and plans are in hand for the formation of similar clubs in Lepton and the Colne Valley.

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages		Other Cases	Total Visits
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Colne Valley	84	124	302	2114	930	1457	3610	8235
Denby Dale	42	52	107	437	192	221	701	1603
Holmfirth	11	34	316	1705	473	813	1504	4529
Kirkburton	179	328	231	1979	1150	1285	1859	6601
Meltham	15	43	75	423	137	142	486	1231
Saddleworth	38	87	219	2025	979	993	1718	5802
	369	668	1250	8683	3861	4911	9878	28001

The visits shown in the above table include 8,331 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	9
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	139

Care and after care:—

Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	...	1052
Tuberculosis Contacts	...	...	...	351
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	176
Others	...	...	...	153
Post Natal	...	...	...	107
				<hr/> 1839	
Home Help Service	2941
Aged	2156
Other Visits	640
Special Visits (not homes)	568
					<hr/> 8331

HOSPITAL LIAISON

The general pattern of liaison work is much the same as last year. The work in connection with the diabetic clinic continues to increase and the Health Visitor concerned spends about two thirds of her time in this work. The number of requests from St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield, for home circumstances reports and for after care for patients recently, or about to be, discharged has remained high. Much more work in this connection could be undertaken, but the present shortage of staff prevents any extension of the work.

As there are now more applications for hospital confinements, than beds available, an increased number of requests for reports on home circumstances have been received from the secretaries of the hospitals with maternity beds. The Consultant Obstetrician has on more than one occasion expressed his appreciation for these reports. Information regarding the discharge of maternity patients before the 10th day after delivery, is received from the hospitals and is then passed on to the district midwives who visit up to the 14th day.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The arrangement for the two Co-ordinating Committees for the care of children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes have continued on the lines detailed in previous reports.

The Saddleworth committee meet four times during the year with an average attendance of 10 members. A total of nine families were discussed, one being a new case coming to notice during the year. No families were removed from the list.

Nine meetings of the Huddersfield committee were held with an average attendance of 10. During the year a total of 28 families were kept under review, four of them being new cases. Twelve families were removed from the list (5 improved, 6 left the district and one where the children were admitted to the care of the Local Authority).

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 7 home nurses, 10 nurse-midwives, and 3 relief nurse-midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year 3 nurse-midwives resigned their appointments whilst 3 nurse-midwives were appointed. One home nurse resigned her appointment.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 6 home nurses and 13 nurse-midwives.

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse-midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confinements	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	26	112	2,643	19	535
Linthwaite	50	157	3,594	—	—
Slaithwaite	32	118	3,355	28	589
Marsden	18	143	2,647	30	1033
	126	530	12,239	77	2157
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Skelmanthorpe	21	105	2,154	19	560
Emley and Clayton West	23	61	2,310	6	330
Denby Dale, Cumberworth and Scissett	22	53	1,594	19	677
	66	219	6,058	44	1,627
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT					
Holmfirth	33	113	1,868	39	1326
New Mill	16	128	1,580	33	1088
Honley	29	68	1,467	—	—
	78	309	4,915	72	2414
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Flockton, Grange Moor, Lepton and Kirkheaton	54	156	3,873	25	906
Shelley, Shepley, Kirkburton	41	61	3,177	20	706
	95	217	7,050	45	1612
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham	20	68	1,633	8	386
SADDLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT					
Scouthead, Greenfield, Grasscroft, Denshaw, Delph, Dobcross	46	153	1,576	—	—
Springhead, Austerlands, Lydgate, Grotton	11	66	4,747	39	968
Uppermill and Diggle	13	20	829	38	972
	70	239	7,152	77	1,940
Total for Division	455	1582	39,047	323	10,136

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

There has been no change in the organisation of the Home Help Services or in the conditions whereby the services of a home help can be allocated to a household, full details of which were given in my report for 1954.

The authorised establishment of home helps is 32 and the number employed, expressed on a full-time basis, was 31.10. This is an increase of 1.85 compared with the year 1958 and the number of hours employed shows an increase of 5,232.

There was a decrease of 8 in the number of maternity cases attended and a decrease of 702 in the number of hours employed.

There was an increase in both the number of cases and in hours to chronic sick aged 65 and over.

The most marked increase both in cases and hours worked was the "other cases".

No particular difficulty has been experienced during the year in recruitment but it has not been possible to build up a pool of home helps willing to be held in reserve and to be called upon in times of emergency. The lack of this pool of reserves is probably the largest adverse factor affecting the efficiency of the service.

Whilst it is hardly possible from year to year to note any improvement in the service, over the years this has obviously been the case, but one cannot help feeling in a fair proportion of cases the help given is more in the nature of general cleaning than that of a true home help service.

The number of cases provided with home helps was 472 as compared with 458 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
84	57	38	37	256	472

Details of the assistance given to the 472 patients in the various categories are shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Hornfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Saddleworth		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers) ...	14	62.91	5	52.10	5	38.10	9	48.97	5	43.40	11	53.50	49	52.65
Tuberculosis ...	1	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55.00	2	32.00
Chronic Sick (over 65) ...	72	143.07	32	134.22	61	124.93	67	231.16	19	156.13	78	160.80	329	161.75
(under 65) ...	10	190.00	6	172.16	8	161.37	11	211.77	5	289.70	6	182.33	46	197.74
Others ...	13	216.46	1	222.00	9	87.00	11	177.40	5	117.40	7	118.64	46	156.12
Total ...	110	144.58	44	132.05	83	119.08	98	206.22	34	153.50	103	146.72	472	152.85

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken during the year in this Division. Action was contemplated in several cases but these were resolved without formal action having to be taken under this Section.

Ambulance Service

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot travelled 142,196 miles, and carried 17,470 patients, 2,579 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 17,470 patients carried were 13,628 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Out Patients	...	...	...	...	...	13628
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	1644
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	1021
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	788
Accident Patients	...	...	...	...	...	389
						<hr/> 17470

In the Saddleworth Area arrangements with the Oldham County Borough Ambulance Service have continued.

During the year ambulances of the Oldham Service made journeys involving 18,882 miles and carried 2,391 patients and in addition journeys involving 31,853 miles were made by Sitting Case Cars on behalf of 3,547 patients. Of the patients carried 176 were classed as accident cases, 231 emergency cases and 5,531 others.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders, and in the provision of reports about the home conditions of defectives, for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. Training in handicrafts of various sorts is also given to suitable patients.

There is now somewhat less difficulty in securing Institutional accommodation for patients whose mental, physical or social condition makes this desirable, although at the end of the year there were still four males and one female on the waiting lists for admission at various institutions. Increased use has continued to be made of the short stay scheme whereby patients are taken into institutional care without formalities for a period not exceeding two months in order to give their parents or guardians a short rest from the work and worry of providing for their care at home.

During the year one child was reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57(3) as ineducable and 9 under Section 57(5) as requiring supervision after leaving school. All were placed under statutory supervision. Four adults were admitted to institutions during the year and in addition 4 children were accepted for temporary short stay vacancies.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship... ..	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision ...	72	66	138
On Licence from Institutions ...	—	1	1
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation	10	5	15

Through the kind co-operation of the Huddersfield and Oldham County Borough Authorities a few vacancies at centres run by these Authorities have been made available for West Riding patients and at the end of the year one patient was in attendance at the Scarleigh Occupation Centre, Milnsbridge and 2 at the Oldham Occupation Centre. In addition, 4 patients were attending the Oldham Industrial Centre.

There is no Occupation Centre in this Division but the Group Training Class held at Kirkburton Drill Hall has developed on the lines of an Occupation Centre. Alterations have been carried out during the year, including the provision of improved toilet and kitchen facilities and the partitioning of a portion of the main hall to form a class room.

When these alterations were completed it was decided to hold the training class five days per week instead of only four as had previously been the case.

A Nursery Assistant was appointed to help with the increasing number of young children in attendance. Unfortunately during the latter part of the year staffing difficulties arose and at the end of the year there was only one permanent member of the staff instead of three.

Owing to a falling off of attendances, the Linthwaite Group Training Class was discontinued in October.

The training at these centres is given by the home teacher and the number of patients who attend and the number of attendances made were as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	74	7	302	4.08
Kirkburton ...	392	38	8173	20.85
Total	466	38	8475	18.19

The social activities during the year included a trip to the Zoological Gardens at Chester and a Christmas Party at the Kirkburton Centre. These were well attended by patients from all parts of the Division and were thoroughly enjoyed.

Although it is still unusual for patients on discharge from the principal mental hospitals serving this Division to be referred for after-care, it is fair to say that during the year contact with the hospitals has increased and information about patients is readily available on request.

A few requests have been received from the Consultant Psychiatrist for after-care for patients living in the Saddleworth Area on discharge from the Annex of the General Hospital in the adjacent County Borough.

The majority, however, of patients for whom after-care is provided have come to notice through other agents such as general practitioners, health visitors, welfare officers and officers of the National Assistance Board.

During the year 23 new and 13 old cases received attention and to these 184 visits were paid. Two of these patients received regular training from the teacher for the mentally handicapped and one for a time attended a day hospital in an adjacent County Borough.

Medical Examination for Superannuation Purposes

New entrants to the County Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and these examinations have continued to be carried out by the Department's medical staff. During the year 86 such examinations (42 male, 44 female) were carried out.

In addition 2 members of the County staff (1 male, 1 female) were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of discharging with efficiency the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill-health.



